

Greece.—In the month of July last, Mr. J. E. Miller, of Vt., communicated to the Greek committee of Boston, his desire to repair to Greece and engage in the military service of that country. Mr. Miller had been a non-commissioned officer in the United States' army, during the late war and, after its close, he had afterwards been a member of Burlington College. Being very highly recommended from various quarters to the committee, and personally known to one of them, they determined to appropriate a portion of their fund toward fitting him out for Greece; supposing that, in this way, a sum of money, too small to be remitted to the country, might be made to render essential service to the cause. This was accordingly done; and in the month of August last, Mr. Miller sailed for the Mediterranean, with testimonials from the Greek Committee, and a letter of introduction to Prince Mavrocordatos. A letter has recently been received from him, containing an account of his reception in Greece, together with a letter from Prince Mavrocordatos. These letters are now published, in the belief that they may prove interesting to the friends of Greece and the community at large.

Yesterday I had an audience with *Maurocordatis*. I was accompanied to the palace by *Col. Jarvis*. The Prince received me with much politeness, and expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of our government, in regard to the interest it takes in the sufferings of Greece. He asked me many questions, in reference to the views which were entertained by the Americans of the character of the Greeks. To all his questions I endeavored to give as correct answers as possible. I told him that all the exertions which the different committees were making in America, were for the liberty of Greece; and that it was my opinion that nothing further would be done by the Americans, if the Greeks should consent to accept of a foreign King. He replied that nothing but a foreign force would ever place them under a King. I told him I was willing to bear arms in Greece as long as there was a prospect of her being free, but no longer. With this reply he appeared to be well pleased; told me to make myself acquainted with the language as soon as possible; and that I should have a station of some importance in the army. While we were consulting, a courier arrived with news of a recent victory, gained by sea, over the Turks. There were two engagements. The first took place about the 9th of Nov. between the islands of *Samos* and *Nicaria*; the second in the channel of *Candia*, between *Candia* and the Island of *Casa*. The fleet of the *Pacha* of *Egypt* has been entirely defeated and dispersed. Seven ships of war were burned or sunk, and twelve transports taken; most of which were under European colors. On board these transports were twelve hundred Egyptian soldiers, all of whom fell into the hands of the Greeks. This is the 5th decided engagement, which has terminated in favor of the Greeks, this year, by sea. The Turks have retired into their fortresses at *Lepanto* and *Arta*. *Lepanto* is about twenty miles and *Arta* about fifty, from *Missolonghi*. I have proposed to *Colonel Jarvis*, the storming of the fortress at *Lepanto*; in which expedition, if it is undertaken, I shall act as a volunteer. But I fear that the want of bread will render the plan abortive. *Col. Jarvis* enjoin^s it upon me to say to the various committees, that no young man should be sent out, or that none ought to come at their own charge, whose income is not, at least, equal to 200 dollars per year, as this is the least they can live and clothe themselves upon. He further observes, that he has never received from the Greek government a single pay, and that he has expended nearly 3000 dollars, which he has received from Europe, in the cause of Greece. If any young men should come from America, let them come well armed; but as for clothes, they must have the Greek costume; and tactics are all out of the question here.

You know Greece; but you know it as oppressed by the Turkish yoke.— Really thing is now changed. We too in 1848, and the Americans, have a

The horrors of the night from the 31 to the 5 h of February can never be effaced from my memory, were it to live to the age of a patriarch. About one o'clock after midnight, the warning guns from the fortress of Stadde were fired, to denote to the low lands that the tide was unusually high. I was then standing on an elevated spot, whence at the intervals, as the moon peeped through the dark and lowering clouds, I could see villages and houses to a considerable distance, and the ground covered with snow. At about half after one the wind became tempestuous, and the water instantly gained four feet, and continued to rise amidst the howling of the wind, the firing of alarm guns, the rolling of thunder, and the flashes of lightning, till all at once a rushing of mighty waters announced the demolition of the dykes. The scene was now terrifically grand. Along the whole line, as far as the eye could reach, the destructive progress of the mighty mass of water was easily to be distinguished by the melting of the snow, while to heighten the horrors, the near & distant shrieks of the inhabitants, mingled with the melancholy howlings of the drowning cattle, were heard in the intervals of the storm. At length the morning dawned—but, alas! of the most fertile part near of Manover, nothing was to be seen but the tails of houses and trees.

Each bottle contains 15 doses,
one dollar single; nine dollars per
dozen.